

First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life.

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Our object, by this publication, is to promote pure religion, sound moral-Christian reform: the abolition of slaveholding, caste, the rum-trade, and kindred crimes—the application of Christian principles to all the relations, duties, business arrangements, and aims of life—to the individual, the family, the Church, the State, the Nation—to the work of converting the world to God, restoring the common brotherhood of man, and rendering Society the type of heaven. Our text book is the Bible; our standard, the Divine law; our expediency, obedience; our plan, the Gospel; our trust, the Divine promises; our potency, the whole armor of God.

✉ Editors friendly, please copy, or notice.

PRESENTED AT BOSTON, MAY 28TH, 1861.

In presenting their Second Annual Report to the Church Anti-Slavery Society, the Executive Committee cannot withhold an expression of regret. While Divine Providence has been moving in so signal a manner, toward the overthrow of slavery, it is to be deeply regretted that the professed Churches of Christ and the Ministry thereof should not have seen it to be their part to coöperate efficiently with those majestic movements, and to furnish your Committee with the means to have carried on, in the name of the Church, a more effective moral warfare with Slavery.

With a reasonable outlay, the Society might have been made a Power, dreaded and felt by the abettors of Slavery, North and South, whether in Church or State, in the field of politics or religion. But without pecuniary resources, our work has been mainly that of expressing and procuring the testimony of the people of God, against the essentially sinful practice of slaveholding.

And with the means at command, your Committee think they have done their utmost to carry out the purposes of the Society, in the way of christian protest, in the name of God, and of Christianity, against the law of tolerance in the Church of a sin abhorred of God, and hateful to men, just so far as they are free from participation in it.

In prosecution of this specific work of testimony and protest against the prevalent sin of our land, there have been held, through the agency of our Secretary, twelve public meetings at different points at which Addresses have been made, and Resolutions adopted affirming the principles of the Society, and the duty of the Church toward Slaveholding.

In the use of that important agency in our moral warfare, the religious and secular Press, the Secretary has furnished eighty articles to diverse Newspapers, in elucidation of the principles, objects and aims of the Society. He has also addressed Missions' Associations and Conferences in behalf of the Society, and has endeavored to promote their cooperation in the great work of eradicating slaveholding from this people by putting it upon the basis of excommunication by the Church.

Your *Traveller* will have greatly employed its talents, and would have published a book and tracts to educate public sentiment in the enormity of slaveholding, satisfied as they have been that all which was aimed for the peaceful extinction of Slavery in our land, was a thorough conviction of its inherent sinfulness inwrought into the mind and heart of the people.

Your Committee have especially desired the means of sending by mail to every minister in the United States, a

copy, in paper cover, of the book entitled, "The Guilt of Slavery and the Crime of Slaverholding, Demonstrated from the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures." And they are not without hope of being able to do this the next year, convinced as they are that it would be one of the most effective means of impreguating and organizing public opinion against slavery that could be adopted.

A wide correspondence has been maintained with Christian Abolitionists all over the land, and through the invaluable medium of *The Principle*, a knowledge of our operations has been communicated to the public both in this country and in Great Britain, and the scattered friends of the Society have been brought into sympathy.

In all these ways it has come to pass that while the visible achievements of this infant Society have been small, its influence has been by no means inconsiderable, for the time in which it has been laying the foundations of future operations.

In reviewing the year, while your Committee have seen much in the movements of Providence and the imperial march of events, to warrant the belief that the end of Slavery is near, even at the doors, they have also seen, in the indifference or hostility to our philanthropic object and method evinced by Ministerial Bodies, Huccevolent Associations, Churches, and Religious Newspapers, what has all along put them in grave doubt as to whether there was to be a peaceable or violent solution to the problem of America—whether, as in other words, Christianity was to get at the slave, or whether, through the fidelity of Churches and Ministers, or whether, as Dr. Guthrie of Edinburgh, has put it, THE SLAVES WERE TO GET AT THE THROATS OF THEIR MASTERS, and take by force the liberty which they know to be their right.

In the year of grace from May 1860 to May 1861, when the infamous slave trade was revived and exercised with fearful activity and prevalence not known before for forty years, and when the country was passing through a political campaign of which in the providence of God, the only really vital question or living issue was slavery,—we have seen the various Ministerial Associations and Conferences of New England meet, pray, confer and indulge in the customary platitudes, but make no pronouncement whatever UPON SLAVERY or the SLAVE-TRADE, not do anything at all to bring the verdict of Christianity and the Church to bear against either of those foul abominations.

In Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, the Congregational Ministry met in their annual assemblies, and with the aggressiveness and energy and the execrable slave-trade in full view, and the Church Anti-Slavery Society knocking at their door, and asking friendly recognition and concurrence in its specific work of putting the practice of slaveholding under the operation of Church prohibition as the scriptural way of abolishing slavery, they gave not the faintest token of sympathy with such a work; nor did they discuss the subject in any way, nor did they propose any method of their own to make the Christianity of the nation effectively felt against the national sin of oppression.

In the Middle States we have ~~two~~ the two General Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church; in the one case, (the New School) dissolves a memorial for more definite legislation in regard to the growing practice in the Church of slaveholding, with the declaration that it sees no occasion for any further pronouncement on that subject. And, in the other case, we have seen the New School General Assembly, when urged by a Memorial from the Missionary Church of Dakota, to instruct the Committee on "Church-Extension to aid no church which tolerates slaveholders in its membership, refuse so to do, and pass the whole matter by a vote of confidence" what the "Church Extension Committee will

and finally recognize the duty with an enlightened regard to the promotion of holiness and missions in the Church and the world.

And then we have seen the great Disunion Convention of New-York, where urged by the grandsons of the illustrious John Jay to pronounce upon the immorality of the slave trade as carried on within its own celestial dominion, adjacent in a confusion, and with its business all unfinished, rather than be brought to vote upon such a proposition.

And we have seen the great American Board, at its jubilee gathering in the City of the Pilgrims, not only suffer so legitimate an occasion to pass without its special reprobation of the African slave-trade, but even refuse to entertain an orderly proposition for a special committee to consider and report at the next annual meeting, whether any further action were necessary on the part of the Board, in connection with its African Missions, to vindicate the honor of Christianity so scandalized by the American revival of the execrable traffic in the bodies and souls of men.

And later in the year, immediately upon the announcement of the Constitutional election of a President of the United States, we have seen Southern Divines of all denominations, forthwith preaching secession in the interest of slavery, and publicly insisting that the South ought to secede, even at the bayonet's point, because the North would not agree to its being "a sacred providential trust, committed by Almighty God to the South, to preserve and transmit our existing system of domestic servitude, with the right, unchallenged by man, to go and root itself wherever Providence and Nature may carry it."

And we have seen Northern Ministers teaching at the same time, in the Presbyterian Pulpit, unrebuked by co-Presbyters, that "to assert that the idea of property in man is an enormity and a crime, blasphemous the name of God and his doctrine."

And then the world saw with amazement, how Slavery having been allowed to go on so long unrebuked in its ungodliness, except by a despised minority in the Ministry and Churches stigmatized as fanatics, and to usurp the chief voice in the synagogues of Church and State when the hour was heard from ambitious politicians for a separate slaveholding Confederacy, and then Treason and Conspiracy raised their chandless heads, and perpetrated their unparallelled robberies, and when the Country, paralyzed by the idiotic bubble about coercion, was fast drifting into anarchy or revolution, the Church and the Ministry—which should now have been the best sense conservative, and should have corrected popular errors and exorcised at once such hands with the selfish oligarchy of slaveholder, and lapidated session for slavery the very basest of rebels—in this manner, &c.

[illegible]

* See sermons of Dr. Palmer and others.

† Rev. H. J. Van Dyke.

Forthwith we seemed to see, revealed that "decay of the spirit of liberty in the Free States," which William Pinckney of Maryland warned the whole country seventy years ago would be wrought by slavery, "unless it should be circumscribed and suppressed." We saw Circular Letters issued from the clergy, and official communications from President and Governors, at the beck of slavery, calling upon the Legislatures and people of the North, to "discharge their Constitutional obligations," (meaning the surrender of fugitives from the hell of Southern Slavery) and make haste to repeal those personal liberty laws, which it had been found necessary to enact for the safety of the citizens.

And then we heard the call to prayer for the Union, and the proclamation for what had been appropriately called 'The Traitors' Fast,'—not that God would convince the nation of its guilt in the matter of slavery, and cause it to be put away, and thus the Divine judgments to be averted—but merely a fast for the permanence of the Union, accompanied with pledges to its enemies, that if the Union might not be preserved, we would enter into any agreement that might be proposed for the 'security of slavery where it already existed.

And we saw the Ministry and the Churches, not as with one consent taking occasion to show the people their transgression, and the House of Israel its sin toward the oppressed race, which has been judicially declared to have no rights which white men were bound to respect. But we saw occasion taken, in instances not a few, to pour into the public ear, and afterward read, broadcast, through the press, the grossest misrepresentations of the 'character and influence of abolitionism and abolitionists.'

We heard one who in the Pulpit was foremost in the utterance of the falsehood that "all the prominent leaders of Abolitionism, outside of the Ministry, have become avowed infidels; and that all our notorious abolition preachers have renounced the great doctrines of grace as they are taught in the standards of the Reformed Churches."—we heard him (Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke) say deliberately over his own name, "that unless the hostile legislation of the Northern States is repealed, and the violent and unchristian agitation of the slavery question put down, your State (Georgia) and all other Southern States ought to break loose from the Government that will not protect their rights, and from a people who disregard the plainest obligations of conanguinity and brotherhood."

Meanwhile we saw the Religious press of the South, which might have been expected to stem the tide of Pro-Slavery fanaticism, or at least to raise a breakwater against the violent flood of apostasy from the faith of the fathers, we saw that Press in orthodox quarters maintaining that "negro slavery is normal and right, that it is instituted by Divine authority at the creation of man, that negroes are not the children of Adam, their status by Creation being that of an inferior race, which God has made subject to the Adamic race, and so to continue throughout all their generations."

And by another portion of the Religious Press North, we have seen it declared and hold that "none but a monomaniac can believe that either the Old or New Testament Scriptures teach that the holding of slaves is sin;" and that "the nearer a man is to Calvinism, the further he is from abolition."

And while we have heard Rev. Drs. Ross and Thornwell, as representative Authorities, maintain on the part of the South, "that the relation between the master and the negro slave is as right as the sign of God as the relation of husband and wife: that not a man can be found among any who believes that the traffic in slaves is immoral; and that slavery is inherently and divinely right;"—we have seen pulpits and presses at the North lay the blame of secession by the South to the fanciful Northern opinion that slaveholding is itself a sin.

And we have seen again, the Northern author of the South-side view of slavery, in a new work entitled, 'The Slave's Load,' maintaining that "God ordains the subjection of one race to another, and makes bondage one of His ordinances as truly as war;" that "the black race is under the divine sentence of servitude;" and that "extension, (i. e., the extension of slavery) may be one other way, in which the purposes of God will manifest themselves with regard to the colored race here."

And we have seen finally, an influential Religious Paper at the North—that had rendered valuable service before time in the Moral War with Slavery, and that is now dealing its blows heavy and hot at the dying monster,—we have seen that Paper in order to save an assumed principle of its ethics, that slavery is not *malum in se*, and to prevent the moral obloquy of mankind, and of the Churches from settling down upon slaveholding, and the slaveholder, retreating to the last shift of maintaining that the term *slaveholding* cannot be held as an invariable equivalent for holding human beings as property, and that therefore, slaveholding is not inherently sinful, although the holding of human beings as property, is admitted to be "an immoral ty," the renunciation of which ought to be made a condition of membership in the Christian Church."

Simultaneously with the full development of the South. ern doctrine of the intrinsic rightness of slavery, into a Southern Confederation founded on what Mr. A. H. Stephens, its Vice-President, calls its *corner-stone*, viz: "the great physical, philosophical, and moral truth, that the negro is not equal to the white man, and that slavery is his natural and normal condition,"—(by their own confession, "a doing innovation upon the social constitution of the world")—we have seen an association, formed by prominent Evangelists of the North, called 'The American Society for promoting National Unity,' for the preparation and diffusion of a tract intended to prove the justice and beneficence of African slavery; and in contravention to the popular declaration that all men are created equal, and entitled to liberty, to prove the natural inequality of men in respect to rights, and to show that "emancipation, were it possible, would be rebellion against Providence, and destruction to the colored race in our land," and, that to condemn and oppose slavery, therefore, as abolitionists do, is to go counter to the will of God, and to favor the progress of infidelity, free-love, and agrarianism.

"It is by the pernicious error [say they,*] that all men are created equal, and endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights, that men become infidel and radical in their schemes of reformation. Hence, their dreams of abolitionism, of woman's rights, of free love, of spiritualism, of socialism, of agrarianism, and of all similar visionary schemes, in which they lose sight of their own moral and essential duties, in their zeal to do what God has reserved for himself, and vainly think to inaugurate a millennium of bliss, by their imaginary reign of liberty and equality."

Those gentlemen, therefore, of the Society for Promoting National Unity, thus holding the friends of impartial liberty at the North, to have become infidel and radical in their schemes of reformation, benevolently propose to bring us to the stool of repentance for our moral resistance to the extension of slavery, on the ground of the immortal ordinance of 1787. The year on which we now enter, will determine the success or failure of this kindly call to repentance.

Your Committee report, finally, that, as a result of the lessons taught the last year, by innumerable instances of brutality, violence and murder, perpetrated in the interest of slavery, upon Northern men, and Northern women, and not one of them as yet avenged,—and through the logical and conclusive reasonings in the Principia and elsewhere, of the veteran advocate of a National Abolition of Slavery by the Constitution as it is, William Goodell,—and through the stern logic of events, stronger than all—and through the appalling demonstration which we are now having, of the full spirit of slavery, in a desolating civil war,—they find the conviction deepening among Christian people and true patriots, that there can be no *prolet on from the out- rages of slavery, in a nation that permits slaveholding*; and that in the National abatement, therefore, of the nuisance of slaveholding, is the only safety for white men (or black men) in the United States.

So long as insult and outrage upon the colored race, are the prescriptive rights of the privileged order of American slaveholders, and until the slaveholding "ate itself be abolished, so long will we have to bear all that belongs to it of insult and injury."

Mr. Goodell, very forcibly remarks "that the tolerance of a polecat in your cellar or garret or kitchen, or bed-

room, or parlor, is, of necessity, the tolerance there of all that goes into the composition and definition of the animal. So of the porcupine, or the serpent. The toleration of either, is the toleration of what necessarily belongs to him, whether it be stench, piercing quills, venomous bite, sting, or what not. If you let them alone where they exist, you must put up with the annoyance and inconvenience as best you may. So long as the people of America allow slaveholding in America, so long the people of America will remain servile, and must make up their minds to be treated as they are, and have been, and will be, so long as slavery is tolerated,—that is, treated as inferior—serfs, slaves. The only call for indignation or astonishment, is the fact that a free, civilized, and "Christian" people should allow such a nuisance among them, or in their neighborhood!" Our indignation should therefore be directed against that religious teaching that denies the inherent sinfulness of slaveholding, a heresy that lies at the root of the political servility and degradation that defers to pro-slavery legislation, as to valid law, and limits the protecting powers of civil government accordingly."

Until then, the masses of the people shall be so far abolished or inflamed with indignation against slavery, [which God he praised the atrocities of slavery are fast bringing about] as to make the national demand that the nuisance of slaveholding be abated, there will have to be disinterestedly done by abolitionists in this country, what Macaulay said has held true even in England, "*that the rights of the many have generally been asserted against themselves, by the patriotism of the few.*" May God grant that it shall not be long ere the patriotic few shall have become the mighty many of a vast nation, calling, under the pressure of a deep conviction, with a voice louder than the sound of many waters, LET THE OPPRESSED GO FREE.

Then, and then only, will the hand of God be lifted from a humbled and repentant people, and by our world-wide example of suffering,—which the Churches of the earth might, if they would, have availed,—the Nations of the earth will have learned anew the fearful force of that solemn utterance of the old Roman Poet,

VENGEANCE DIVINE, TO PUNISH SIN, MOVES SLOW—
THE SLOWER IS ITS FACE, THE SURER IS ITS BLOW.

Your Committee will lay before the Society and its friends, at the Business Meeting in the Mezzanin Hall, two P.M. such plans and suggestions for future operations as they deem of vital importance. But it must be readily apparent to every one, that the necessary underlying condition of any future operations at all, must be a supply of funds, to your Committee by the friends of our cause.

In the Letter which was addressed to the Churches at the commencement of the year, a feasible method of obtaining an adequate support for the operations of the Society, was suggested, in the following recommendation, viz.

The Committee would especially recommend to you as Church, the observance of a Quarterly or Monthly Convention of Prayer for the enslaved, at which a collection shall be taken for the Church Anti-Slavery Society."

But this recommendation reached but very few of the Churches, and it has been adopted by still fewer, by reason of the indifference or hostility of the Pastors to whose care the letter was sent. Five hundred churches keeping such a concert and contributing thereto, only five dollars a year to our cause, would furnish your Committee with the means of sustaining an active and devoted agency, the influence of which would be of great account in procuring what we have been organized, as a Society, to procure viz, the arraignment of the Churches of Christ in our land, of every denomination, against Slavery, as the organic and towering iniquity of the nation, *that must be overthrowing it, or that the nation itself perish not by the terrible cause, that has already made such an inroad upon its Constitution.*

The vote taken at the late annual meeting in the city of New-York, requesting the officers of the Society to act upon the proposition of holding a series of popular Conventions, will be submitted for your consideration, in the afternoon session, and a general attendance of members and friends is earnestly solicited by your Committee.

Now that an acknowledgment of status in the circle of Benevolent Associations are secured for the Church Anti-Slavery Society, it is now that we show ourselves worthy

* Programme of the Society for promoting National Unity.

The Principal.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1861

LETTERS ON BUSINESS, &c.—The *Principal* should be addressed to M. W. WILLIAMS, the Publisher.

LETTERS OF THE EDITOR, when in consideration, or for the public, should be addressed to WILLIAM McCORMICK.

ORDERS FOR BOOKS OR PAYMENTS, may be addressed to either of the above.

In all cases, the business man should be on a slip of paper separate from suggestions or communications to the Editor—because having no right to send to the Editor, the Publisher's file by itself. For the same reason, what is designed for the Publisher should be on a slip of paper, and not sent to the Editor's attention or the Editor should be on a slip of paper, though all may be put into one envelope, and directed to either.

All letters for us should be carefully directed to 235 Pearl street, next to the Beekman store, in the City, N. Y. (the former address of Wm. Gould, where a new office has been established to be sent.) This is the more important office, as the office of our friends, is now removed; and letters directed there will be liable to be lost.

THE OBJECT OF THE WAR—HOW IS IT TO BE SECURED?

What is the object of the war?

What is it, in the popular mind of the Free States, but this—the suppression of the rebellion, the support of the Federal Government, in its authority over the entire United States, and their continued Union in one Nation?

Is the object of the war anything short of this?

We think it is not, and that no one will say that it is.

We have not mentioned the abolition of slavery, as one of the objects of the war, though many have gone into it, or are contributing to it, for that object, and many more are expecting it as a result, and are not particularly desirous that it should be otherwise. On the part of the Administration, its military and naval commanders, the soldiers and the people, generally, the question of the abolition of slavery does not come under consideration at all. It cannot be said to be an object of the war.

We assume the object of the war then, to be as first stated. And we raise the question. How is that object to be secured?

We pursue the inquiry by raising a number of subordinate questions.

I. Is it to be done merely by military and naval force?

These must, of course, be employed, but are they sufficient of themselves, without the abolition of slavery, as a means of strengthening the Government, and weakening the rebels?

The abolition of slavery, considered as a means, may arrest, and it certainly deserves the attention, even of those who do not cherish it as an object—unless slavery, unlike every other existing arrangement or interest, be not too sacred a thing to be touched or even questioned!

It is easy to see—no one can help seeing—how a proclamation of liberty to the slaves, inviting them to enlist in support of the government, and the defence of their own liberties would greatly strengthen the Federal Government, and weaken its enemies. Not improvable is it, that the question of the adoption or rejection of that measure, may prove to be the turning point of the military struggle, and decide it for the North or for the South, accordingly as the policy of our government, in this particular, may yet be shaped.

II. But, granting that our military and naval successes should exceed our most sanguine expectations, and satisfy our most ardent desires. Suppose all the forces in our hands, the Confederate armies annihilated or disbanded, and the Confederate Government blotted out. What then? Would that re-establish the Federal authority over all the States, after the Federal troops should have been withdrawn? Would the unengaged States be satisfied? Would they come dutifully into the Union, submit to the Federal laws, allow Northern citizens peaceably to sojourn in their midst, and enjoy freedom of speech? Would the slaveholders while remaining such, consent to this? Without either the abolition of slavery or the perpetual maintenance of a standing army over and among them, could we expect anything like this?

No. Certainly not. Of course the objects of the war could not be thus secured.

The Union of the States would not be thus restored. If the North would not know better than to invite the slave States, remaining rich, to send their slaveholding Senators and Representatives to Congress, to renew the struggle for the mastery of the Federal Government, as before, again the

slaveholders, may be secured, would know better, with all their infatuation, than to try that experiment over again.

III. Would then, the object of the war be secured by holding the Southern States, not as component parts of the United States, but as conquered provinces, to be held perpetually, by brute force, against their wishes.

Surely not. And if it be said here, that the non-slaveholders of the South, being a majority, would like to remain in the Union, they would tell us that the only practicable way of their doing this, would be by suppressing the oligarchy of slaveholders. Or, if they were so blind as not to see this, before hand, the experiment would soon compel them to see it. The slaveholders, while remaining such, would always control their non-slaveholding neighbors, as before, and nothing would have been gained by the war, in that respect.

IV. The authority of the Federal Government over the slave States, could not be secured, so long as slavery is tolerated by the Federal Government, because such tolerance releases the slaveholders from the restraints of law, so far as the slaves, a large portion of the population of those States, are concerned, and that fact disqualifies them for being the law-abiding subjects, either of government or of law. Of this we have had sufficient evidence, already.

To sum up the whole then, in one brief sentence. The military conquest of the South, without the abolition of slavery, as a military measure, is, to say the least, doubtful!—the establishment of the Federal authority over all the United States, as members of one United Republic, without the abolition of slavery, is impossible.

The sooner all this is understood and acted upon, the better for all the parties concerned—the North and the South, the Government and the Rebels, the masters and the slaves, and all the interests involved.

AN EXPARTE COUNCIL.

One ground of complaint against the Church of the Puritans is, that it allowed other tests than those affecting christian character. This objection is quite worthy of those who (with Dr. Bacon, before the American Board, Dr. Thompson in the Independent), insisted that slaveholders should not be excluded from christian fellowship, provided they have a christian character. (We remember also that Dr. Spring in his lectures to young men, wrote, "a slaveholding disavowed from all evil, the Bible nowhere forbids," a degree of perfectionism that the Rev. Dr. will not allow to be attainable in this world, by any but slaveholders.) But to return to the tests; they were doubtless very objectionable, for they took away all hope from the opponents of the Church. One of the tests required that all members should, besides professing a christian character, be sincere friends of the church, and its chosen pastor.

One of the old rules of the church forbid the granting of letters to persons absent from the church meetings for more than a year, without satisfactory reasons given. This being construed by the Church, so as to prevent such persons taking part in the Business Meetings, became a very objectionable test to that party whose strength lay mainly in such votes, quite a number of persons having been brought in to vote out Dr. Cheever, who had not been seen with us previously, for two and three years, and of the seventy who were the clients of Dr. Bacon, before the Exparte Council, only a small minority would be entitled to letters under the old standing rules of the Church.

The public are told that the Church of the Puritans has suspended six of its members, without any charges, or fair opportunity of defence or protest. The facts are these: Mr. Charles Abernethy, as the leader of a conspiracy to drive out Dr. Cheever, was on charges presented, for several months before the Church for trial. Many meetings were held, some of them continued till midnight. Mr. A. and his friends, in every way, continuously resisted all action of the Church. They brought in reporters against the wishes of the Church, who filed the papers with accounts of "troubles in Dr. Cheever's Church." They insisted that all outside influence should come in, making it a trial, not before the church but the world, crowding the Lecture Room with those who avowed their determination to resist by force, any attempt to exclude them. The church was told that this trial should last two years, and that at least a dozen more must be tried. Mr. A. being a man of wealth, and the combination against the church very powerful and suspicious, the effort to try him

at that time was given up. Soon after this, a peace committee was appointed by the church, which was authorized to concede everything but principle. This resulted in a friendly understanding with several who had before been opposed to Dr. Cheever, but Mr. A. and his friends, persevering in efforts to divide and destroy the church, and demanding approval to try the question of the right of the Church to retain and support its chosen pastor, were suspended from church fellowship. There seemed to be no other way to deal with such a conspiracy. The church meetings had been long disturbed by them and the constant turmoil in which the society had been kept, was charged upon us, as our fault. One religious print denounced the church on Union Square, as a nuisance. The result has been happy. The nuisance is abated, the church has peace, in its meetings, and all the difficulties are from the outside of it, in ex parte councils.

It is claimed for the six suspended persons, that they and their friends are anti-slavery men. They are so, in the same sense as slaveholders are good christians, but we have never seen them in the monthly concert of prayer for the enslaved, or heard their voices at any time, in protest against the sin of all iniquities. Mr. Abernethy and several others of the leaders have constantly declared they were not abolitionists, and that Dr. Cheever's preaching against slavery would result in driving him from Union Square. Two or three of the others were, years ago, known as anti-slavery men, but having fraternized with the N. Y. Herald, the N. Y. Express, the N. Y. Observer, in an effort to destroy an anti-slavery church, we fear they have gone over to the enemy. At any rate, if "poor dog Tray" was rightly beaten when found in bad company, and if that long eared animal who got himself into a lion's skin suffers in like manner, for his folly, they have no right to complain.

A MEMBER OF THE CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.

News of the Day.

FRIDAY, MAY 24.

Just after last week's paper had gone to press, news arrived, of the bloodless capture of Alexandria, by the Federal troops, without opposition, the precipitous flight of the Rebels, the dastardly assassination of Col. Ellsworth of the New York Zouaves, and the almost instantaneous dispatch of the assassin, James W. Jackson, by Francis E. Brownell of Troy, N. Y. Col. Ellsworth was a native of Mechanicsville, Saratoga Co. N. Y. where his father resides. Our readers will have seen the particulars, in other papers, ere this.

SATURDAY, 25th.

Arlington Heights, opposite Washington City, are at length, occupied by Federal troops, who are throwing up entrenchments, and preparing for defence.

Staten Island.—A great camp and military school has been commenced near Vanderbilt landing on Staten Island, below this city, at the entrance of our harbor.

From Europe.—The steamship *Rita*, from Liverpool on the 15th and Quakerstown the 16th, arrived at Cape Race yesterday, with four days' later news. The Southern Commissioners had obtained an interview with M. Thiers, French Minister. The looked-for proclamation of the English Government, enjoining neutrality upon its subjects, had appeared. The French Government is fitting out a small fleet for the protection of its vessels in American waters.

Maryland.—News of a startling character comes from Baltimore. It is said that the Government has gained full and accurate information of a deep conspiracy in that city against the Federal authorities, in which are involved many of the leading citizens. If this is the reward the leniency hitherto shown to those, very little fear for enforcement will be extended towards the traitors.—*Tribune*.

Our Government will probably learn better than to trust the loyalty of persistent Slaveholders, before the war is over.

Rebel forces.—It is said that there were on Thursday 12,000 troops at Richmond, with others arriving on every train, some of these were leaving, probably for Culpeper.

Two Kentucky Regiments were out on Thursday, throwing up entrenchments at Point of Rocks.

Several new and formidable batteries have been erected at Sewall's Point and Norfolk and 15,000 troops were between them, this morning.

Gen. Foster left Fortress Monroe on Thursday, with 4,000 troops for Lydiateh.

Mr. Compromise.—The Washington correspondent of *The Baltimore Sun* affords the other day the following graphic account of the message which the President will send to Congress on the opening of the extra session.

"It is reported that he will recommend certain amendments to the Constitution, and the submission of the same to the State Legislatures. It is even said one of these proposed amendments will provide that the Southern Senators shall have a veto upon all legislative acts affecting Southern interests in the matter of Slavery. For the rest, the legislation of Congress is already foredoomed by the Executive proclamation."

Brilliantly the fools are not all dead yet.—*Tribune*.

We shall be glad to find that the folly is confined to the poor gossamers.

Invasion in Virginia.—A band of two or three hundred Cherokee Indians, (Christianized, we presume, under the trail of the American Bard) are said to be among the Rebel forces in Virginia, with their tomahawks and scalping knives. It is understood that these belong to the corps that is threatening to invade the Cumberland Valley in Pennsylvania, and carry slaughter and devastation in their train, taking off horses, cattle, &c., in true "border ruffian" style. This Cumberland valley is somewhat famous, we believe, for the slavery with which many of the inhabitants have hunted down fugitive slaves, for a reward. Perhaps they are now to receive their recompense.

Jackson, who shot Col. Ellsworth is the same man who headed the gang who attacked the Republican liberty-pole at Occoquan, Fairfax County, before the Presidential election. He cut down the pole with his own hand.

Several clerks in the different Departments have been dismissed, as sympathizers with the rebels.

Norfolk and Sewell's Point. Several new batteries are said to be in process of erection, in that neighborhood, and that 15,000 rebel troops are under arms there.

Missouri.—The State troops at Jefferson City, numbering about 4,000 men, were ordered to disband yesterday, by a fiat of the Governor. As it is a law of the State, that they will quietly disperse, and return to their homes.

Col. Ellsworth was a man of exemplary moral habits, and a model of temperance and integrity. It is said that he never tasted a drop of liquor, nor smoked a cigar in his life. At the time of his martyr's death, he was engaged to be married to Miss Spafford, an estimable young lady of Rockford, Illinois.

California.—The Union feeling in California is very strong, and yet there is undoubtedly a great dread of the presumed strength and prowess of the secessionists in the State. They are very numerous, comprising a majority of our southern population. They are men in the prime of life, for the most part unmarried. They are men of the best ability in the State. Nothing but the overwhelming superiority in numbers of the northern men has prevented the raising of secession flags.

Supposed plans.—As far as can be judged from the movements now made, it is the purpose of General Scott to take and occupy a line of defenses on the Virginia side of the Potomac, extending from Harper's Ferry to the mouth of the Chesapeake. Subsequent operations will depend so much on the movements of the rebels that we can only await the development of events.—*World*.

Washington, May 25.—The rebels are concentrating their forces in Virginia about fifteen miles below Alexandria, and an attack is momentarily expected. The government forces at Alexandria are held in readiness in rebel an the Potomac, and defending their position. Advice just received here from (Cul) per, Virginia, states that the rebels are determined to make an effort to dislodge the Federal troops.

The Post Master General has stopped the mails of the secession States—excepting in Western Virginia.

MONDAY, 27th.

The morning papers, are chiefly occupied with rumors, notes of preparation, and predictions of coming movements and expeditions.

Alexandria remains quiet, but is still under martial law. Strong fortifications are being erected there.

Norfolk and Harper's Ferry are still points of advanced attack.

Mr. Geo. Sanford is in command of the department of Fairfax, Virginia, which embraces the State east of the Alleghenies, excepting those portions comprised within the Departments of General Mansfield and the Department of the James which is the Eastern boundary of the State.

of Columbia, before the retrocession in Alexandria. The latter includes Norfolk and the country forty miles around it.

Gen. Sanford has issued a Proclamation, assuring the surrounding inhabitants of their security in their dwellings and peaceful occupations, and of the Federal "protection" of their persons, and property—not excepting "property" in slaves!

The N. Y. *Seventh Regiment*, having accomplished its task at Arlington Heights has returned to Washington. It is said they acquitted themselves well with the spade. Gen. Mansfield says there are no better diggers, making up in pluck what they lack in experience."

The Correspondent of the Tribune says:—
"It would have done Fifth avenue good to see its sons emulating each other in shoveling, until their hands were covered with blisters, for three nights, without tents, in a grove on the borders of a swamp. They stopped work to-day only because they were so tired."

A pretty good account of the sons of our city millionaires. It will do them good, if they do not order.

Virginia Artillery.—A visitor to Alexandria was told by an old friend, a wealthy citizen of the place, that he was a Union man until Friday, when Virginia soil was invaded by Federal troops. The people were greatly aggravated by the presence of the Zouaves on their sacred soil. The Mayor of Alexandria decided to send a petition to the President, the presence of ten other regiments. The objection to them is not that they are disorderly, but that they are not of the "first families."

Hampton Bridge, near Fortress Monroe, has been burnt by the rebels.

Western Virginia, in sixteen counties, gave heavy votes against secession. The office of *The Parkersburg News*, a Secession paper was completely demolished on Friday night, by a crowd of Union men, who considered it their duty to stop its issue.

Slaves in Alexandria. All visitors concur in representing the inhabitants as sullen and disaffected—the only smiling faces being those of the "peculiar institution."—*Times*.

What a burning shame that these "loyal citizens" should not be recognized as such, and not as the mere "property" of the rebels! Instead of this, see how their hopes are crushed by the following—

Martial law has been proclaimed in Alexandria by Colonel Wilcox, in command there. The citizens will be protected in their person, property, and rights, and all public property secured, unless the United States forces should be attacked.

Fugitive slaves. It appears now that we shall not hear so much about returning fugitive slaves. Gen. Butler has given a decision which will furnish a precedent to be very cheerfully followed. Three slaves belonging to Colonel Mallory, now in command of the Rebel forces near Hampton, having got into their heads some "vague notions of Freedom," as well as some very distinct notions that they were about to be sent further South, presented themselves at Fortress Monroe and sought protection. The Rebel Colonel sent an officer with a flag of truce, and had the inconceivable impudence to demand that the negroes should be given up under the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law. Gen. Butler stated that under existing circumstances he should consider the slaves contraband goods, and hold them accordingly. He had, in fact, put them at work. So the Colonel was discomfited.

This is indeed an improvement upon the policy of rendition. But, only think of the humiliation of putting the refusal on the ground of considering the slaves as "goods." Madison and the Federal Convention refused to admit in the Constitution the idea that man can hold property in man. According to the *Times*, General Butler offered to "give up the negroes, provided their owner would take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States." Here it crops out again! "Loyal citizens" only are to be protected in the privilege of holding slaves. "Rebels" are to be subdued by the impending horrors of emancipation. Is this preventing slavery from being made national?

Col. Ellsworth's remains reached New-York at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, and were carried to the Astor House, where the friends and relatives, from Mechanicville, were waiting to meet them. Funeral services were held, and the remains exhibited to thousands of citizens in the Park, after which they were carried to the military to the boat, and conveyed up the Hudson.

Slaves and Commerce.—About two million of slaves are imported into America from Europe. Notwithstanding the de-

crease of our imports of foreign goods, our exports for the week, as well as for the year, show a large increase over the corresponding period last year. For a country at war, it is a good indication to be bringing foreign nations constantly in its debt. We are in an excellent condition to supply ourselves and millions of war as we cannot manufacture.—*The World*.

Defences of New-York. The possibility that our relations with Great Britain may be of an unfriendly character before the close of summer is creating much anxiety in military and mercantile circles in this city, as it is known our harbor defenses are not in a condition to resist a fleet of iron-troops against a fleet as could be sent over here in a short time by the English government. Col. Tompkins, Major Barnard, and Captain Lovell, all competent military authorities, agree in the opinion that, as at present defended, New-York is not easily to be taken. Several iron-clad English war steamers, with very little danger of damage to themselves.

Rebels captured. Quite a large number of secessionists have been made prisoners. One company of cavalry, numbering thirty, who were captured this morning, were escorted to the streets of Alexandria this afternoon, on their way to Washington. Several prominent secessionists, men who have been recently secession leaders in Virginia, but who were once residents of Washington, it is reported here on good authority, have been taken prisoners.—*The World*.

Rum and Slavery.—A bad business. The N. Y. Sun has an account of the sales at auction, at a great sacrifice, of five stable horses in consequence of a recent sale of Mr. Whitlock was a wholesale liquor-dealer, and he lost heavily from his southern customers."

Cottonized flax. The recent application of steam to flax has demonstrated that the latter may be readily converted into goods where cotton has been heretofore used. Samples have been deposited at the Chamber of Commerce, showing the flax thus treated. It is said to be soft, clean, bleached, and finally made into calico, hosiery, felted cloth, etc. "Cottonized flax," as it is now called, can be produced at a maximum price of five to six cents per pound, and is really commensurable with wool or with cotton. The whole process, from first to last, is accomplished by machinery only.—*The World*.

TUESDAY, 28th.

The last letter written by Colonel Ellsworth.—The following is a copy of the last letter written by the gallant and lamented Col. Ellsworth, except one to his affianced bride, written at the same time, just before moving on Alexandria:

HEADQUARTERS 1ST ZOUAVES, CAMP LINCOLN, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1861.

My Dear FATHER and MOTHER: The regiment is ordered to move across the river to-night. We have no means of knowing where we are to meet with I am inclined to the opinion that our entrance to the City of Alexandria will be hotly contested, as I am just informed a large force have arrived there by day. Should this happen, my dear parents, it may be no lot to be injured in any manner. Whatever may happen, cherish the consolation that I was engaged in the performance of a sacred duty, and to-night, thinking over the probabilities of the morrow, and the occurrences of the past, I am perfectly content to have my life for nothing. I am sure that I shall not even the fall of a sparrow, I will have some purpose, even in the fate of one like me.

My darling and ever-loved parents, good bye. God bless, protect, and care for you. ELMER.

Maryland loyalty—its character.—The Union Convention of Maryland has issued an address to the people of the State, of which the spirit, animus, and object, are comprised in the following paragraph.

"The secession of Maryland accomplishes beyond all parallel the destruction of slavery within her limits, and that speedily, by bringing a government foreign to her and inimical to that institution upon her border, and to which slaves once emancipated cannot, as now, be recovered. It diminishes largely the value of her slaves, by the fact that they are no longer in the South, and that she is forced to sell them South will seriously reduce their value by the large number thus thrown upon the market, from Maryland and other States similarly situated, in a time of great pecuniary embarrassment. The same, amongst other things, is gravely proposed. Maryland shall make no surrender of planters in the Gulf States, who are interested in cheap negroes, and who in turn will condemn Maryland for the expulsion of anti-slavery slaves, which their machinations, aided by conspirators within her own borders, will have coerced her.

Precious and orders of "the Government," these

[Special Despatch to the Evening Post.]

Washington, May 27.—The rebels are evidently preparing for a march on the Potomac. They are moving south, but they are showing up strenuously at the Manassas Gap.

junction, and the seceders in Alexandria are loudly boasting to-day that they will soon be relieved by the advance of rebel troops from Richmond. The government, however, is prepared at all points to check any forward movements of the enemy.

TUESDAY, 23d.

Queen Victoria's Proclamation of neutrality between "the United States of America" and "certain States styling themselves the Confederate States of America," is dated May 13th and was issued the 15th. Its language seems well adapted to express the idea of neutrality, and we trust it will be carried out in good faith, by the British Government.

From the seat of the War there are no decisive news. Aside from anticipations and speculations, we find little except minor details. It is believed that "only the Monticello, and a small single gun-boats are now at *Sevel's Point*, and the report of a second attack on it, is discarded. The *Minuteman* is believed to be at Charleston, (S. C.) "The Border State Convention" at Frankfort (Ky.) "attracts little attention." We pass over the confident statement in newspapers, correspondents who affect to be in possession of the plans of the Cabinet, and the determination of the President.

We think those dignitaries are in the habit of keeping their own military secrets, even from newspaper correspondents, and, in this matter, we commend them. *Gen. Butler* has returned to Fortress Monroe. Virginia troops, opposite Williamsport, are said to be reduced, by desertions, to about 400 men.

Col. Wilcox had, on Sunday, given the citizens of Alexandria eighteen hundred passes to leave the place.

Major Beekwith, of the Commissary Department, has converted the basement of the Capitol into an immense bakery, for preparing bread for the troops.

The writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Chief Justice Taney, for the body of John Merriam, was returnable at noon to-day. Gen. Cadwallader, in his reply, says the prisoner is charged with treason, and that he is authorized by President Lincoln to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in his case. He requests Judge Taney to postpone his return until he will receive instructions from the President are received. The Chief Justice thereupon issued a writ against Gen. Cadwallader.

Two of the enemy's pickets were yesterday captured by a reconnoitering party, which went out from Alexandria in the direction of the Fairfax Court-houses, and brought to Washington. One of them, it is stated, confirms the report, on Saturday, that the rebel troops are advancing towards the Arlington Heights, but he says they found it prudent to retire again, when they ascertained the movements of the Federal troops. The reconnoitering party which captured these scouts, when some miles distant from Alexandria, came upon a company of rebel cavalry, drawn up in line, but had no collision with them. A person who arrived in Washington yesterday from Richmond, by way of Manassas Gap, states that the train on which he traveled, brought to the Gap one thousand Virginia troops, and that the number of the rebel force stationed there was estimated at 5,000 only. They are tolerably well armed and equipped, and were engaged in throwing up intrenchments, in anticipation of an attack, and in the belief that Federal troops were attacking them. He also says that Harper's Ferry by that route. Where is General Cozzens? There are continual reports of encounters between our pickets and rebel scouts. Rumor predicts a speedy advance of Beauregard to retake the city, and the advance of Lee or Long. Many of the inhabitants are quietly moving from the town, and going southward.

The *Quaker City* took a prize worth \$100,000 yesterday. It is the bark Wilfred, of Richmond, for Rio Janeiro, the principal part of the cargo being coffee. She also captured a schooner with a valuable cargo. They will be taken to New York.

Three most prize were yesterday reported to the Prize Commissioners—two schooners laden with tobacco, valued at \$160,000, and one of small value not stated.

Col. John C. Fremont has been appointed a Major-General. *Gov. Banks* will be tendered a Brigadier-Generalship, and then be detailed to the Bureau of the Quartermaster-General.

West in Virginia—An important movement is now being executed upon Western Virginia. The command of the column, and the number of the troops caused, with propriety, to be kept secret. It is believed that Harper's Ferry will probably come into our possession by flank movements of other columns, moving upon other points.

The *Wedding Convention* is to be held on the 11th of June next at the 4th, as stated. Counties were requested in the address, to elect delegates on the 4th. A number of counties east of the Alleghenies including Alexandria and Fairfax, as well as all west, will be represented.

The *Stonewall Cavalry* captured at Alexandria, remain at the Navy-Yard on board a steamer. They don't talk like

enemies. They declare they were greatly mistaken in the feeling of the North.

Col. Tyler, of the First *Massachusetts* Regiment, has been appointed brigadier-general. He was formerly in the regular army. He now commands the three Connecticut regiments at Washington.

The Capture of a Slave Arrested—United States Marshal Murray, on an arrest yesterday in the person of Captain David Miller, of the bark *Sarah*. Miller was arrested, on the affidavit of a young man when he had engaged to go in the vessel, and to whom, just before sailing, he disclosed the true mission upon which the ship was to proceed. The young man, after being arrested, for denying the charge, he declined going. Upon information being received at the office, Marshal Murray promptly arrested the captain detained the bark. Upon examination the articles were found to be a signature of the Rebel captain, instead of the *David*. The bark *Sarah* is the captain's vessel. The cargo of the vessel was found to be of a condemnatory character. The case was put down for a hearing yesterday but was postponed. It will probably come up in a day or two.

WEDNESDAY 24th.

The morning daily papers continue to bring us their accustomed quantity of news announcements, which, on inspection, turn out as usual, to be chiefly speculation and rumors. Something, however, may be gleaned and guessed from them. The *N. Y. Times* thus summarizes the substance of them.

Further important movements, by way of strengthening the positions occupied by the Federal troops in Virginia, are reported to have occurred at the seat of war, within the last twenty-four hours. The Seventy-First Regiment of New York, yesterday, left their quarters at the Washington Navy Yard, and proceeded down the river, and it was reported, that their destination was to be at the seat of war. The report proves to have been incorrect. They proceeded to Alexandria, to support the Michigan Regiment and the Fire Zouaves, making a force of three thousand men there, before the departure of the regular army. The Government has made arrangements to put the Orange and Alexandria Railroad in operation again, which will greatly facilitate the transportation of Army material, preparatory to a demonstration in the direction of Manassas Gap Junction, where the rebel force are stationed, and which is increasing their numbers. The command of the Federal troops in Virginia, was yesterday vested in Brig.-Gen. McDowell, of the regular Army.—Gen. Sandford being returned to his command of the New York forces in the District of Columbia.

We may expect soon to hear of a demonstration on Harper's Ferry, which will astonish the rebels there, notwithstanding the fact that they are not in a position to resist any force that may be sent against them, from whatever quarter. Gen. McClellan, commanding the Western Division of the Federal Army, with his headquarters at Cincinnati, will move in the direction of the Potomac. It was expected that he would be met by the rebel forces with his force that will certainly overcome all opposition. As we yesterday stated, however, there is no doubt that the attack will be made at all accessible points at the same time. In anticipation of the movement of the Federal troops, the rebels at the Point of Rocks, have thrown down the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and into the Canal, a large mass known as Ballin's Rock, thus interrupting the passage of freight trains, and necessitating the use of mule teams, behind a load on the river, where their supply of provisions, and their retreat, might both be cut off.

Advices from Fortress Monroe, indicate that Gen. Butler is rapidly in a position to make a demonstration of an offensive operation of large scale. He on Monday dispatched five transports, having on board twenty-five hundred troops, and conveyed by the *Harriet Lane* to New Port News, where the troops landed and entrenched themselves. This is an important move, and it is believed that the capture of the James River, only about six miles from Hampton.

The Government has ascertained, on undoubted authority, that it is the intention of the rebel leader, Van Dorn, who has lately made such active part in Texas, against the Union, to invade New Mexico, and that he has organized companies of cavalry, five of infantry and one of artillery. The Federal force now in New-Mexico, numbers some fifteen hundred men, and it remains to be seen, how they meet the advance of the rebels. It is believed that the rebels, whether they will allow themselves to be captured with as much ease as were their comrades in Texas.

The *Correspondence of the Times* is our source of Washington May 27.

The refusal of Gen. Butler to deliver up fugitive slaves marks a new era in the history of the war and it is confidently expected here, by intelligent men, that its effect will be to drive Slavery out of Virginia. Let it be once understood that no more slaves are "to be delivered up"

while Virginia remains an attitude of hostility to the Government, and the slaveholders in a body will make a stand for the South-east, such as the capture of the Potomac and railroad never secured in the epidemic of secession. A Virginia patriot, who has read the above, is of the opinion that Slavery will be speedily cleaned out from Northern Virginia by this process, and although he will be among those who will rejoice as much as the slaves, South, or perhaps those of the North, he is now at least in the expression of opinion that it will relieve us of the weight of the State.

It is quite evident that there can never be a peace placed on the basis of considering the slave as a citizen, or of any other link of the slave population, and it will be a fortunate circumstance, if the exigencies of war compel measures, which may result in a general exodus of the slaves, with the most intelligent of their owners, from all the counties within seventy-five or a hundred miles of the capital. The fewer counties of Maryland, which contain a large slave population are as disloyal to the Union as Virginia, and it will be well to give them a fright also, by confiscating a few hundred slaves. The liberation of two or three hundred slaves, and their transportation to Africa, at the present time, will change the whole character of Eastern Virginia and Maryland within six months, and in place of their present disloyal population, we should have the capacity of a more intelligent and virtuous white population in a very short period of time.

[*Transplantation to Africa*] is there to be used in this connection? A transportation of their masters would be sensible, in the comparison.]

"The Border State Convention" at Frankfort, (Ky.) is at work at the old "Compromise" humbug again.

Mr. Wickliffe's resolution for the appointment of a Committee to consider the subject for the consideration of the Convention was adopted, and also Mr. Crittenden's original amendment proposed to the Senate of the United States with such amendments as will secure the Slave States just and equal right under the Constitution?

Two Thousand Ohio troops have entered Virginia at Parkersburg, and taken possession of the Northwestern Virginia Railroad for eighty miles toward Grafton, while another large force has crossed near Wheeling, and is moving for the same destination.—*World*.

Sevel's Point—The report of a second shelling of the entrenchment at Sevel's point, turns out to have been a fabrication.

Persons recently from Kentucky say that the six Western counties are as hot with the Secession fever as South Carolina ever was, and that mob-law and terrorism sweep everything before them. The rest of the State is either quiescent or actively loyal.

Troops from farther South are hurrying to Richmond as rapidly as possible, and great trepidation exists there. They are preparing as well as possible for the expected attack, and are said to be prepared to be so high as they were some time since.—*Tribune*.

John Bell, it is said, apologizes for his late secession speech, which he says, was caused, "not by his convictions or sympathies, but by his having been thrown off his guard, by a too generous indulgence in the cup!"

A new levy of 100,000 troops is announced.

A very important movement in the Valley (the Mississippi will shortly be inaugurated from Cairo. The force employed will be sufficient to overcome all resistance.

A *slave insurrection*, had been projected in Arkansas, and our white man and three negroes have been hanged.

THURSDAY, 30th.

Signs from the seat of war show a rapid progress, and signs of approaching collision between the *Liege* and the forces, unless there should be a retreat of the Rebels. Gen. McClellan, in command of two Ohio Regiments, has entered Western Virginia, the force at *Hanoverburg* apparently threatens Harper's Ferry. Gen. Butler, at Fort Monroe has a force to occupy New-Port News as a strong point above Hampton, on James River.

Before crossing the Ohio River, Gen. McClellan issued a Declaration to the people of Western Virginia, to the effect that

"Notwithstanding all that has been said by the traitors to induce you to believe our advent among you will be attended by violence, and that we will be the cause of your suffering, we come clearly, not only will we abstain from all such interference, but we will, on the contrary, with an iron hand, crush any attempt at insurrection on their part."

What madness! "The Almighty has no attribute that could take sides with us in such a contest." Is the Government, and the Nation ready for the next? Are they stronger than He?